

Rabbit Anti-SLC22A17/Cy5.5 Conjugated antibody

SL23018R-Cy5.5

Product Name	Anti-SLC22A17/Cy5.5
Chinese Name	Cy5.5 标记的可溶性载质 Transporter22A17 抗体
Alias	24p3 receptor; 24p3R; SLC22A17; hBOIT; BOCT; BOIT; Brain type organic cation transporter; Brain-type organic cation transporter; Neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin receptor; Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin receptor; Lipocalin-2 receptor; NGAL receptor; NgalR; NGALR; NGALR2; NGALR3; OTTHUMP00000082690; OTTHUMP00000082691; S22AH_HUMAN; Slc22a17; Potent brain type organic ion transporter; Solute carrier family 22 member 17; Solute carrier family 22 organic cation transporter member 17.
Research Area	Tumour immunology Signal transduction The new supersedes the old
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep) ICC=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	58kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SLC22A17
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	

Product Detail

background:

SLC22A17 (solute carrier family 22 member 17; organic cation transporter,) may act as a brain-specific organic ion transporter. The Major Facilitator Superfamily (MFS) is a large and diverse group of secondary transporters that includes uniporters, symporters, and antiporters. MFS proteins facilitate the transport across cytoplasmic or internal membranes of a variety of substrates including ions, sugar phosphates, drugs, neurotransmitters, nucleosides, amino acids, and peptides. They do so using the electrochemical potential of the transported substrates. Uniporters transport a single substrate, while symporters and antiporters transport two substrates in the same or in opposite directions, respectively, across membranes. MFS proteins are typically 400 to 600 amino acids in length, and the majority contain 12 transmembrane alpha helices (TMs) connected by hydrophilic loops.

Function:

Cell surface receptor for LCN2 (24p3) that plays a key role in iron homeostasis and transport. Able to bind iron-bound LCN2 (holo-24p3), followed by internalization of holo-24p3 and release of iron, thereby increasing intracellular iron concentration and leading to inhibition of apoptosis. Also binds iron-free LCN2 (apo-24p3), followed by internalization of apo-24p3 and its association with an intracellular siderophore, leading to iron chelation and iron transfer to the extracellular medium, thereby reducing intracellular iron concentration and resulting in apoptosis (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Vacuole membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Upon LCN2-binding, it is internalized.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in brain.

Similarity:

Belongs to the major facilitator superfamily. Organic cation transporter family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 51310](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 305886](#) Rat

[Omim: 611461](#) Human



[SwissProt: Q8WUG5](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9P290](#) Rat

[Unigene: 373498](#) Human

[Unigene: 7312](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.